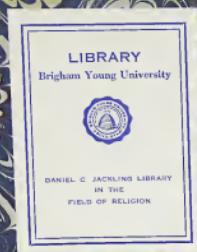




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## INSCRIPTIONS

IN TWO

HIERATIC AND DEMOTIC CHARACTER,

FROM

THE COLLECTIONS

OF THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

LONDON:

SOLD AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM; AND BY LONGMAN AND CO., PATERNOSTER ROW.  
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## PREFATORY REMARKS.

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The following Plates contain, with the exception of one or two pieces formerly published in the Egyptian Monuments, from the collections of the Earl of Belmore, and the hieroglyphes of Dr. Young, the inscriptions traced in red and black ink on slices of calcareous stone in the possession of the British Museum. Similar inscriptions in the same material have been found at different times in Egypt, and many are preserved in the Museums of Europe. Those of the Leyden Museum have been published by Dr. Courad Leemans, in the *Monuments Égyptiens du Musée des Antiquités des Pays Bas à Leyde*, 23<sup>e</sup> livraison, fo. Leide, 1865, accompanied by a descriptive text, prepared by M. Chabas. A stone with a hieratic inscription, published by M. Jonard in his edition of M. Cailliard's *Voyage à l'ouïs de Thèbes*, H. Ptie. 1862, Pl. 23, No. 4, has also been edited and explained by M. Chabas in the *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Alterthumskunde*, 4to, Berlin, 1867, p. 37. An inscribed stone in the Louvre with hieratic inscription has also been published by M. Horrack, in the same Journal for the year 1861, p. 1. Although these inscriptions do not possess the same interest and importance as the texts of papyri, they often record important facts and illustrate the mythology, history, science, and literature of Egypt. They have suffered more from the influence of time than incised inscriptions on stone or writing on papyri, which has rendered it desirable to preserve their contents by having them lithographed in facsimile. Considerable difficulty has attended this task. The hieratic and other inscriptions traced on the fragments of stone are exceedingly evanescent, and sometimes hardly visible. They are not only more difficult to read, but are worse written than the papyri, in the writing of which the scribes undoubtedly took greater care. More elaborate and carefully written compositions were inscribed on boards prepared by a layer of linen cloth, over which was spread a thin coat of stucco, on which the scribe wrote the required inscription in a good hand. The slices of calcareous stone and fragments of terra cotta vessels were used in the same manner and for the same purposes as the pugillaria or wax tablets of the Greeks and Romans, and the slates of the present day. The scribe trimmed a slice of stone of required size, tolerably even on the surface, without much regard to its external shape, and wrote upon it the draught or copy he desired to prepare or preserve. Some of these fugitive memoranda appear to have been designs for larger compositions and inscriptions intended to be copied or executed, and have corrections marked upon them in red ink, and the stops of the sentences dotted in the same colour. A few are portions of well-known literary compositions, versions of the texts of the select papyri, formerly published by the Museum. These excerpts are remarkable, as it is not possible to suppose that whole compositions so extensive as those of the papyri could have been entirely copied on so bulky a material, while the texts found on the stone are evidently copied from other versions. Their contents are miscellaneous, and consist of accounts, letters, memoranda, observations and *précis* of events, and religious formulas.

The greater portion belong to the period of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> dynasties, the most

flourishing time of the Egyptian monarchy and of Thebes, its southern metropolis. Some are dated in the reigns of monarchs of the 18th dynasty, as those of the reign of Amenophis III., and contain an account of transactions which took place in the days of that monarch. Besides the inscribed tablets, one with an incised hieratic inscription, dated in the reign of the same monarch, has been added to the series of plates. Two other hieratic inscriptions on fragments of vases, *ostraca*, in the same kind of writing and of similar nature to those on stone, have been also facsimiled with the others, as they complete the hieratic inscriptions. Portions of terra cotta vessels, and even entire vases, were more commonly used in the days of the Roman empire, and receipts for the taxes or orders for the soldiers in Greek and demotic have been found at Elephantine and Syene. At all periods it was the custom to inscribe terra cotta and other vases with hieratic inscriptions, recording either the name of the possessor or the material the vase contained, but such inscriptions are distinct from those which were written on stone or terra cotta for the sake of the inscription itself. The facsimiles have been made by Mr. Bowler, the same lithographer who has executed the Cuneiform inscriptions of Western Asia, published by the Trustees.

Pl. I. No. 5620. A fragment of calcareous stone, on which is traced, in red and black ink, a scene resembling those often seen on the walls of the temples. The monarch Rameses IX., of the 20th dynasty, advances from the distyle entrance of a temple or palace to receive the address of two officers of state, the first of whom is dressed in civil, and the second in sacerdotal attire, each holding the feather standard or emblem of victory in the right hand. The hieroglyphic inscription contains the name and titles of the monarch, those of the persons represented, and their address to the King, who is compared to the god Ra, or the Sun. The stone is not complete above and at the right side. The red lines round the figures are the corrections of the original drawing of the scribe. This plate is half size of the original.

Pl. II. No. 5621. A fragment of calcareous stone, on which are the prenomen and name of Rameses X., of the 20th dynasty, in hieroglyphics filled in, and of three different sizes, one remarkably large. Some other characters are scrawled on the stone. It is a fourth of the size of the original.

Pl. III. Hieratic inscriptions on the reverse of the same stone. It contains the titles of the monarch, and the commencement of an inscription, apparently part of an address.

Pl. IV. No. 5622. A fragment of calcareous stone, on which is traced the figure of a crocodile facing to the right. The ten lines of hieroglyphs inscribed above it are a portion of the address of a deity (probably Sebak, of whom a crocodile was the living emblem) to some monarch of the 19th or 20th dynasty.

Pl. V. No. 5623, c. A fragment of calcareous stone, on which is a sketch, in three divisions, of one of the scenes of the passage of the Sun through the hours of the Day or Night, with accompanying hieroglyphic inscriptions, all in outline. In the upper division is the boat of the Sun, in the prow of which stands a figure, apparently piercing the serpent

Apophis in the waters. In the central division is the boat of the god Ra, or the Sun, and in the lower one that of the solar deity Af, and the boat of another god. The hieroglyphic inscriptions are addresses of the deities or spirits in the different regions through which the Sun passes to that god.

Another fragment (No. 5623, a.) has part of the scene of a passage with two boats and texts of similar purport.

These two fragments were found in one of the royal tombs of the Biban-el-Molook at Thebes.

PL VI. No. 8506. Fragment of calcareous stone, on which is traced a figure of the goddess Isis, seated, suckling Horus. The goddess sits in a shrine or bower of vines or fig-trees facing to the right, and wears a girdle and pointed sandals. Her hair is bound by a broad fillet or diadem, and falls in thick masses on her head. She bends down to give her breast to the child. Beneath is the upper part of a man standing, his hair divided into four masses, facing to the right, holding a mirror in the right and a case for holding kohl or stibium in the left hand. In the area are the leaves of the fig or vine. This sketch has a great resemblance to the style of art prevalent during the reigns of the heretical monarchs who worshipped the solar disk, at the close of the 18th dynasty, and is evidently a free, if not satirical, effort of the recd of a scribe.

No. 8505. Fragment of calcareous stone, on which are sketched two figures of Osiris, standing with his usual attributes, each having an altar of viands placed before him. Under the first altar is a vase of libations, under the second are two vases. The name of the god, with that of his title *Un-nefer*, revealer of good, is before the first and behind the second figure. Across the stone is a line of hieratic, and seven other lines of the same writing on the back.

No. 5861. Fragment of calcareous stone, on which are seralwed a number of chests or boxes, with their covers, accompanied by hieroglyphs of numerals and other words.

PL VII. No. 5623, b. Fragment of calcareous stone, on which are inscribed two lines of hieroglyphs imperfect at each end. It is part of a sepulchral formula, dedicated to a deity not mentioned for the usual gifts of food and drink, and other benefits usually conferred on the deceased.

No. 5642. Fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed on each side, with two perpendicular lines of coarse hieratic writing, the purport of which is obseure.

No. 5640. Fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed with five lines of coarse linear hieroglyphic writing of early style and character, part of the eulogy of an Egyptian monarch. It appears divided by horizontal red lines into other lines or paragraphs, as if the copy or draught of an inscription either engraved or ordered to be engraved upon a temple.

PL VIII. No. 5641. Fragment of calcareous stone, with inscription in a large linear hieratic hand, in vertical lines in front and horizontal line at the back. The lines in front have been divided by perpendicular black lines, which are seen in the text. The inscription in parts is much erased and difficult to see. It is part of an address to a god or person, possibly to the god Ptah.

PL IX. No. 5638. Fragment of calcareous stone, with inscription in a coarse hieratic hand, written on both sides. It is a portion of a letter or address from a person not named to another, similar to those of Sallier Papyrus I. and Anastasi III. & IV. It enjoins the person addressed to attend to certain workmen, and refers to an ark or boat and other matters.

PL X. No. 5623. Fragment of calcareous stone, on which, in a well-written hieratic hand, very faint and indistinct, is part of the commencement of the second Sallier Papyrus, Select Papyri, Pl. x., containing the instructions of the monarch Amenemha I., of the 12th dynasty, to his son, the monarch Osortesen I., given in a dream. The text of the inscribed stone contains the commencing paragraph Pl. x., and ends about the middle of the fourth line of Pl. xi. Several useful and important different readings occur in the text. Some account of the meaning and purport of the instructions of Amenemha I. will be found in the Cambridge Essays, 1858, London, 1858, p. 269.

This composition, both on the stone and in the Papyrus, is not older than the 19th dynasty.

PL XI. No. 5638, a. Fragment of calcareous stone, on which is written, in a neat hieratic hand, part of the second composition of the second Sallier Papyrus, entitled the instructions given by Sbaufsakorta to his son Pepi, when he returned from the school of literature or college of Sisilis. The object of this composition is to extol the profession of scribe, and the cultivation of learning, by a comparison of the inferiority and inconveniences of the other conditions of life. An account of the general contents of this document has been given by Mr. Goodwin in the Cambridge Essays, 1858, p. 272. The inscription on the stone commences with the paragraph of the second line, Pl. xvi. of the Select Papyri, and ends at the ninth line of Plate xvii. The text of the inscription contains some various readings of the Papyrus, showing that it has been copied from another version.

PL XII. No. 5625. Fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed on both sides in a small and neat hieratic handwriting. It is dated the 30th day of the month Choiak, of the 4th year of the reign of a monarch not mentioned (probably Amenophis III. or one of his successors) of the 18th dynasty. The subject of the writing appears to be an account of the enlarging and building the place or habitation of certain workpeople, and the proceedings which took place theron.

PL XIII. No. 5627. Fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed with a composition in a large hieratic handwriting, very coarse and indistinct, in parts difficult to read. It appears to be certain instructions addressed by an officer of the palace of Amenophis III. to Schakhotep, a priest of the goddess Pash or Sekhet, relative to the offerings or supplies to be given for the service of the deities of the tomb of Amenophis III. It also gives an account of certain granaries, and of the cultivation or produce of the fields.

PL XIV. No. 5624. Fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed with a hieratic inscription in a fine clear handwriting on one side, and continued in a smaller and more indistinct hand on the other. It has suffered much from the effects of time. The inscription is dated in the 7th year of the reign of Haremhab or Horus, of the 18th dynasty. The subject relates to some alterations made in the tombs of the parents of the writer, by Thothmes, the governor of

the district. It appears that the ~~monarch~~ Amenophis III., in the ~~month~~ Payni of the 21st year of his reign, had granted a particular site for the purpose, and that a plan of the same was prepared. The latter portion is very obscure, owing to the mutilation of the text, but it appears that inquiries after the site or the misappropriation of it had been made about the 7th of the month Payni.

PL XV. No. 5619. Fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed with a hieratic inscription. It is a list or account of objects, with the number issued "for the bull" brought by Amenemshau and those given by a person named Amenemshau and his daughters.

No. 5637. Fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed on both sides with an inscription in hieratic writing. It is the account of a robbery committed by certain workmen. It mentions amongst other incidents the coronation of a monarch named Amenophis, probably the third of that name, on the 13th of the month Epiph. Part of another inscription, which the writer had commenced on the back, has been erased in ancient times.

PL XVI. No. 5633. Fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed with a hieratic inscription, in a clear and neat handwriting. It is a list or inventory of things belonging to a female named Ubkhet, with their values attached to them. Other entries occur of things given or belonging to the father of the writer, and a female of the place or district. This writing is in fact of the nature of a bill, account, or memorandum.

No. 5636. Fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed with a hieratic inscription, in a small but fairly written handwriting. It is the list and valuation of things belonging to the workman Amenshau. To each article mentioned is attached its number and value. This inscription resembles in purport that previously described.

PL XVII. No. 5639. Fragment of calcareous stone, on which is a hieratic inscription in a coarsely written handwriting. The contents are of a religious nature, similar to those of the chapters in the Book of the Dead or Ritual, and are full of similar ideas. They address some one not mentioned, giving him directions about the Asahu or Elysian fields, directing him to quench his thirst in the inundation of the Nile, to proceed to the abode of hearts, to restore his own to its place, and similar expressions. The writing is very faint and evanescent, rendering the reading of the text doubtful or difficult in several places.

PL XVIII. Fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed with a hieratic inscription, written in a small and indistinct hand, difficult to decipher. The commencement is wanting. The subject is a statement or report from some person not mentioned, relative to the taking or abstraction from the royal armoury of certain objects by the superintendent of the treasury and other officers. On the back is an inscription much mutilated, the commencement of some instructions or advice which the scribe has omitted to write.

PL XIX. No. 5630. Fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed with hieratic inscription in a fairly written and neat handwriting. It is a portion of a letter or memorandum. The first portion, the heading of which is wanting, contains an account of certain things given or issued to a person not named. It mentions amongst them things delivered to the police or militia, *magau*, on the 13th of the month Payni of some year not recorded. A second paragraph,

commencing at the eighth line, and written in a smaller and more indistinct hand, is a letter from a person not named, addressed to another person, relative to things done and issued to certain workpeople.

No. 5635. Fragment of calcareous stone, on which is traced a hieratic inscription in a small and neat handwriting. It records a series of astronomical observations made upon a star called the "Star of the Waters," apparently one of the decans, and found mentioned in the astronomical observations recorded in the tomb of Rameses IX. Lepsius, *Denkmaeler Abth. III. Bl. 227 b.* These stars formed a group, perhaps the Hyades or Pleiades. These observations extend from the 5th of the month Phamenoth to the 7th Payni of the 3rd year of the reign of some monarch whose name is not mentioned, and consist of thirteen observations, to each of which is attached the date and the name of the observer. Some account of this inscription will be found in the *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Alterthumskunde*, 4to, Berlin, 1868, Januar., s. 11; and of the observations of stars recorded in the tomb of Rameses IX., in Lepsius, *Einleitung*, s. 109.

Pl. XX. and XXI. No. 5634. Large fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed on each side with a hieratic inscription, written in a tolerably distinct hand, in lines of red and black ink. It consists of two portions, the black lines being a list of names of persons, to which are added dates of the days of the months. The red lines which are placed above them are observations made on the disposal or attendance of the persons mentioned on the different days recorded, such as "strong," "ill," omitted by the scribe, "preparing stone for the scribe," as if applied to workmen employed on some special work, an inventory of which had been preserved.

Pl. XXII. No. 5628. Fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed with a hieratic inscription in a neat hand, but very evanescent and difficult to read, the paragraphs or sentences of which are marked with red dots. The contents are difficult to make out, owing to the indistinct state of the inscription, but appear to be an address to some one deceased. On the back are traces of an inscription in linear hieroglyphs, also much mutilated and evanescent, the purport of which appears to be that a certain deceased scribe may receive certain benefits in the future state. The object of these inscriptions is sepulchral.

Pl. XXIII. No. 5629. Fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed with a hieratic inscription, written in a good clear hand, with the sentences separated by red stops. It is part of a composition, giving an account of the building of a tomb or sepulchre, apparently made by the order of a king for one of the princes of his family.

No. 5672. Fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed with a hieratic inscription, written in a scrawling and indistinct hand. The subject is not very clear, but appears to relate to a delivery of corn and other substances made to three persons not named, and given at different dates. Some of these seem to have been issued to officers of the abode or palace of the heretical monarch Ai, of the 18th dynasty.

Pl. XXIV. No. 5643. Fragment of pottery, part of a broken vase, inscribed with a hieratic inscription, written in a neat formal hand, much erased and very evanescent. It is an inventory or registration of objects and substances, the quantity and value of which is attached to each article mentioned. The heading is wanting, and the name of the person to whom they belonged

or by whom the invocations was drawn up is also wanting. Towards the close of the inscription a person of the name of Amennahdu is mentioned.

No. 5644. Fragment of pottery (part of an amphora), inverted, inscribed with a hieratic inscription in a neat and well-written handwriting. It is an account or inventory of certain things delivered by a person named Amennahdu to a workman named Mer, *to his master*, and a military officer, whose name is wanting. The substances and objects are chiefly of sandal-bark and other things were issued. The inscription is imperfect, and the end wanting.

PL XXV. No. 5632. Fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed with a hieratic inscription, written in a small and indistinct hand, the writing much faded. It is an address or *utterance*, apparently part of a literary composition. The paragraphs are marked off with red stops. It commences, "Say to your children."

No. 5674. Fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed with a hieratic inscription, in a small indistinct hand. The subject appears to be part of a letter or address.

No. 5673. Fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed with a hieratic inscription, written in a small and indistinct hand, resembling demotic.

No. 5676. Fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed with a demotic inscription. It appears to be a memorandum or receipt bearing a date.

PL XXVI. No. 5656, a. Fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed with a hieratic inscription, written in a fair handwriting, and only slightly indistinct in parts. It is an address or hymn to the god Amon-Ra, in various capacities.

PL XXVII. No. 5671. a. Fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed with a demotic inscription, written in a bold and fine hand. It is probably a letter or memorandum.

PL XXVIII. No. 5639, a. Fragment of calcareous stone, inscribed with a hieratic inscription, in a neat and distinct handwriting. It consists of a list or inventory of food and other articles issued by certain females for the service of the gods Horus, Thoth, Athor, and Mut. It is of the period of the 18th dynasty, the name of one of the kings (Amenhotep or Amenophis) being mentioned in it.

PL XXIX. No. 138. Tablet of calcareous stone, on which a hieratic inscription is engraved in outline, the characters of which have been painted blue. It is dated on the 6th day of the month Choiak, of the 11th year of the reign of Amenophis III., of the 18th dynasty, and relates to the endowment of the Temple of Kark, by the royal scribe Amenhotep, surnamed Hui. It invokes imprecations on any of the successors of Amenhotep who shall infringe on the rights or revenues of the Temple, or neglect his duty towards it, by employing the slaves belonging to it, or by appropriating the produce assigned for its support; invoking blessings, on the other hand, on those who conform to the regulations. An account of this tablet has been already given in Mélanges Égyptologiques of M. Chabas, Svo, Chalon, 1864, pp. 322—343.

S. BIRCH.





















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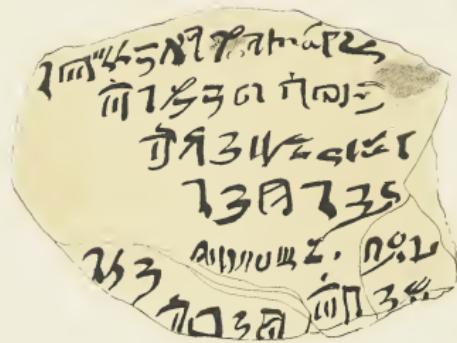


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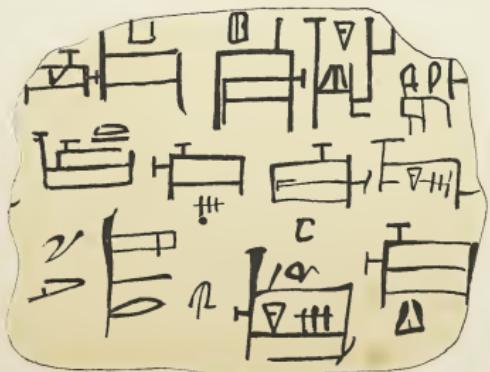




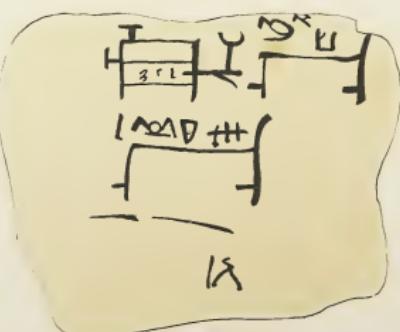
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Pl. VI. 2



Pl. VI. 3

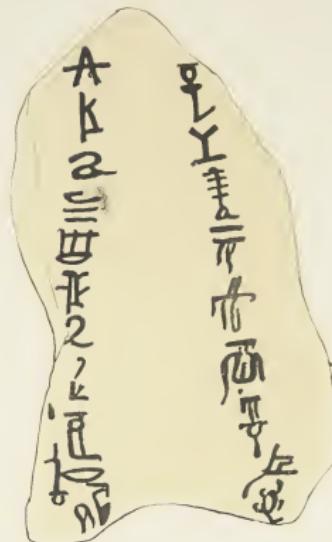


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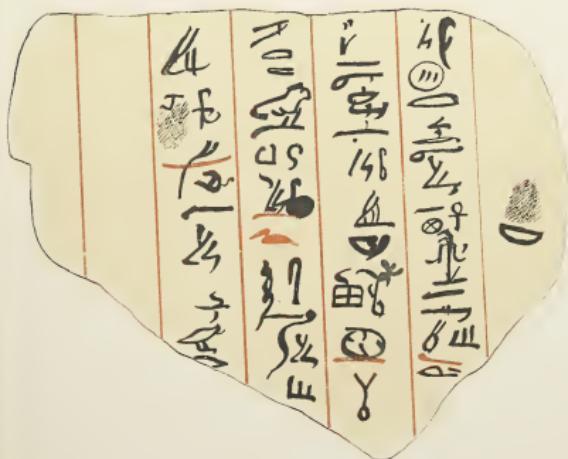




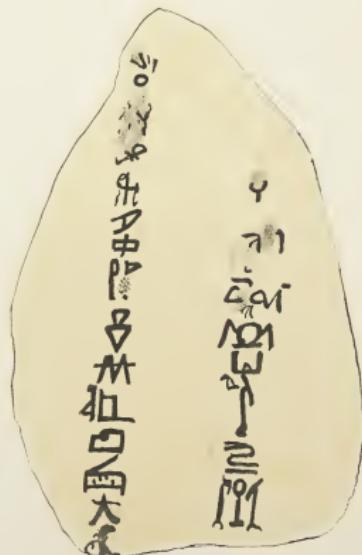
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Pl. 124.

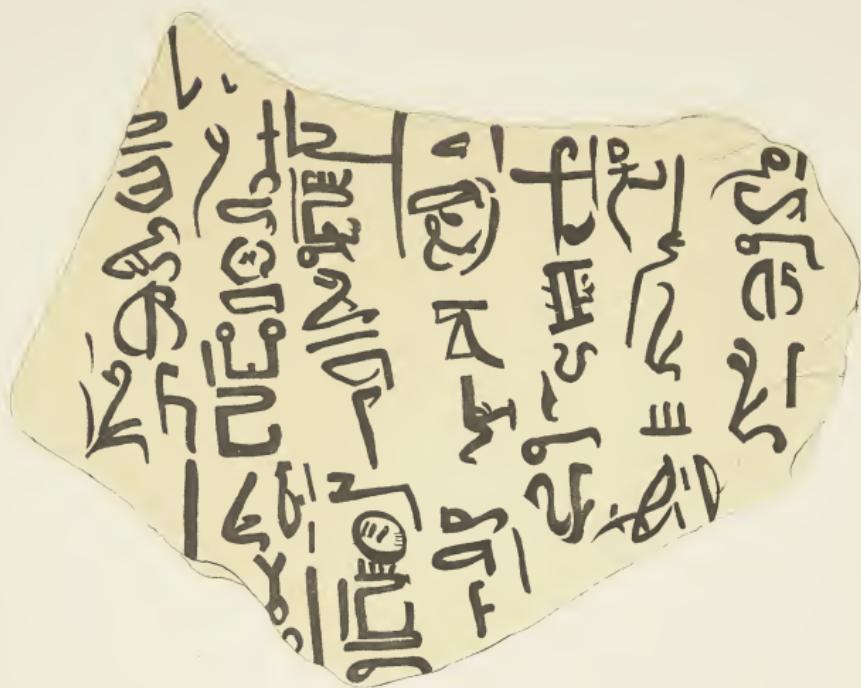


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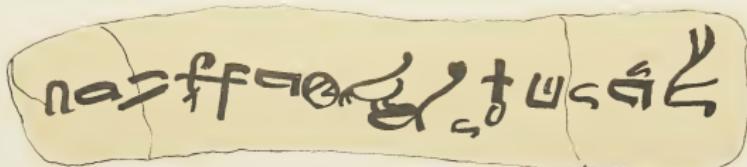


Pl. 126.





Stela



Stela





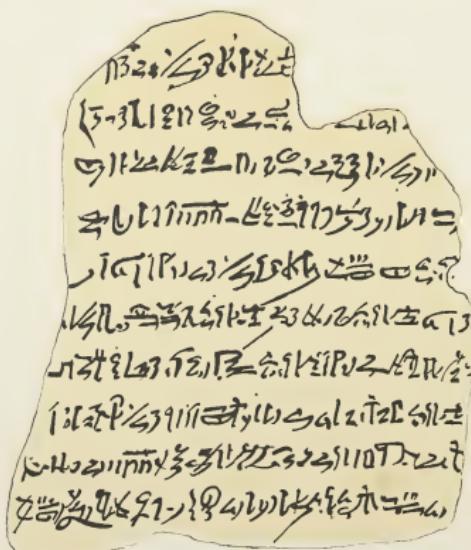
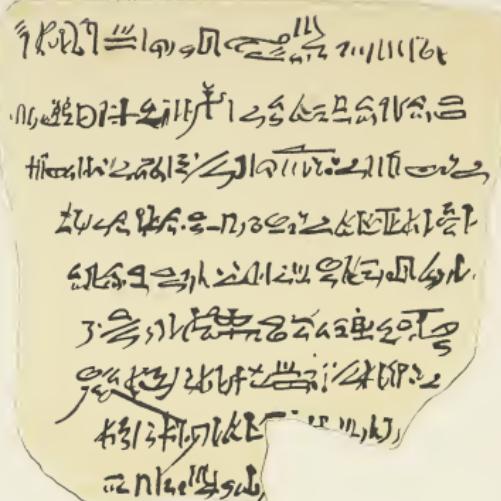














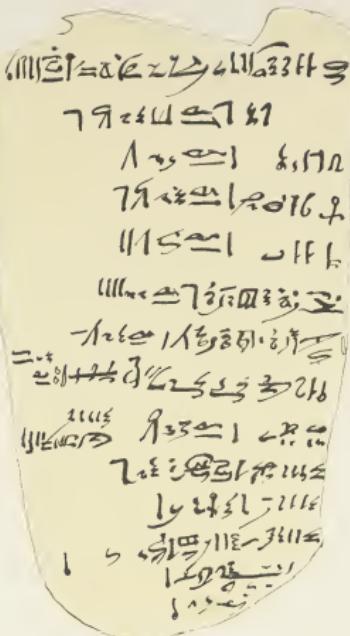




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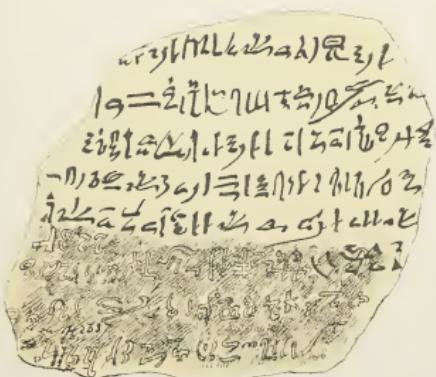




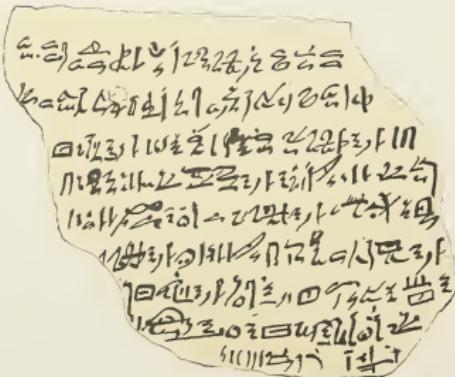
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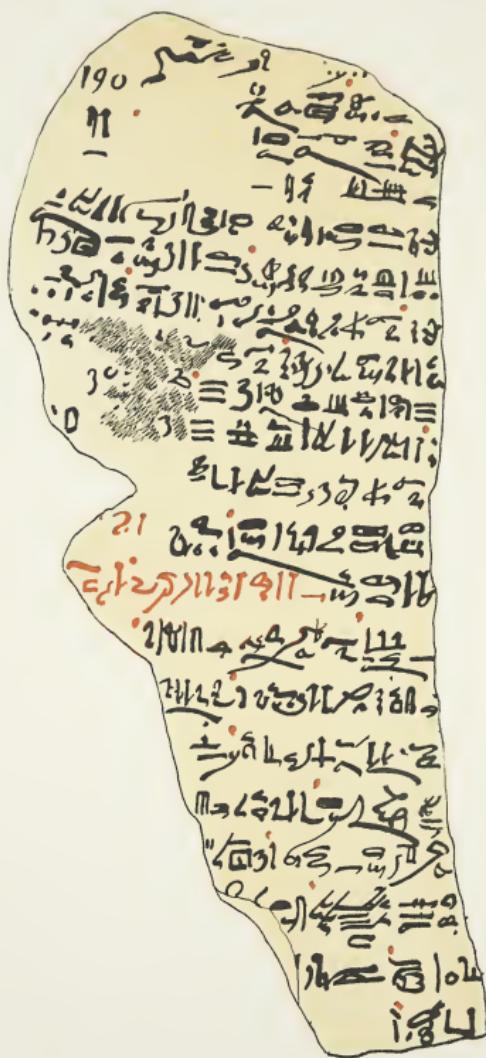


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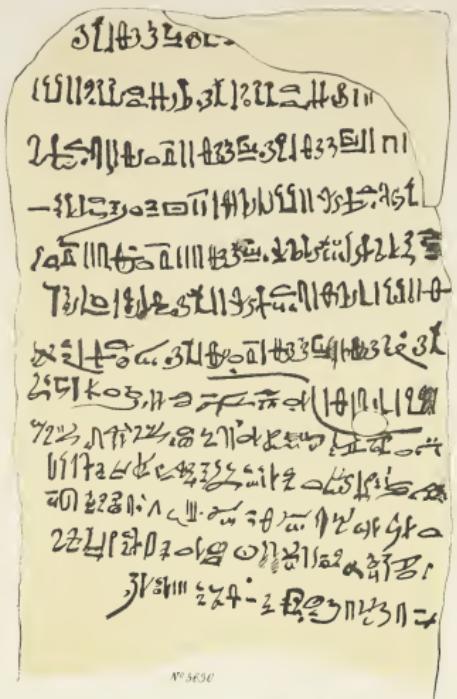
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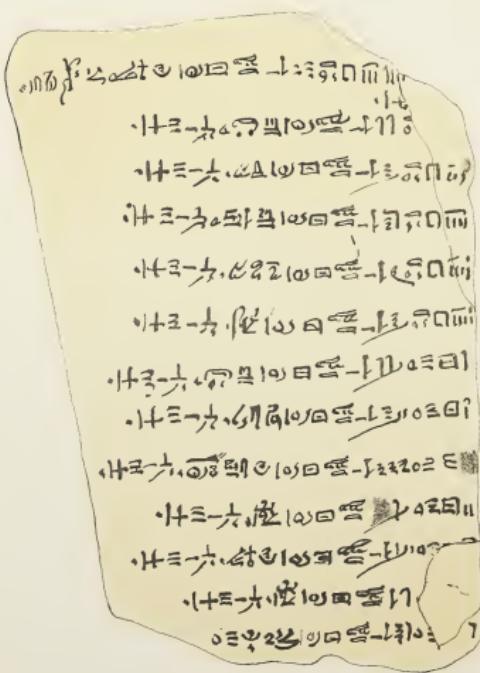
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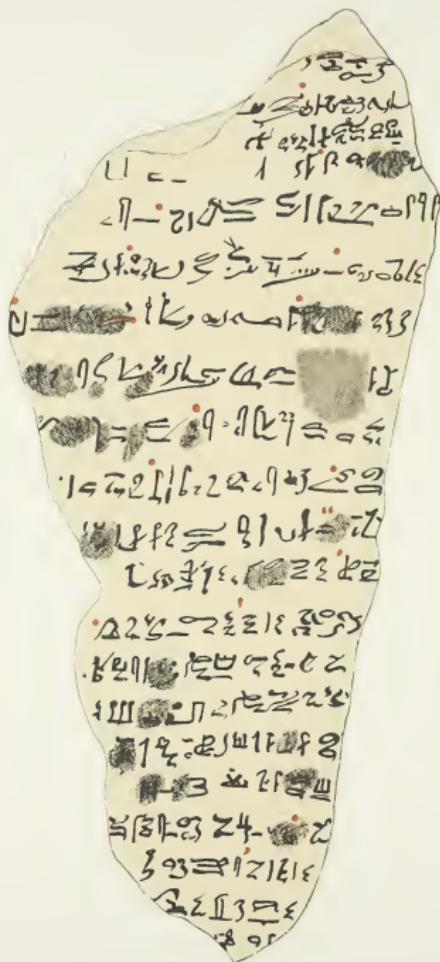












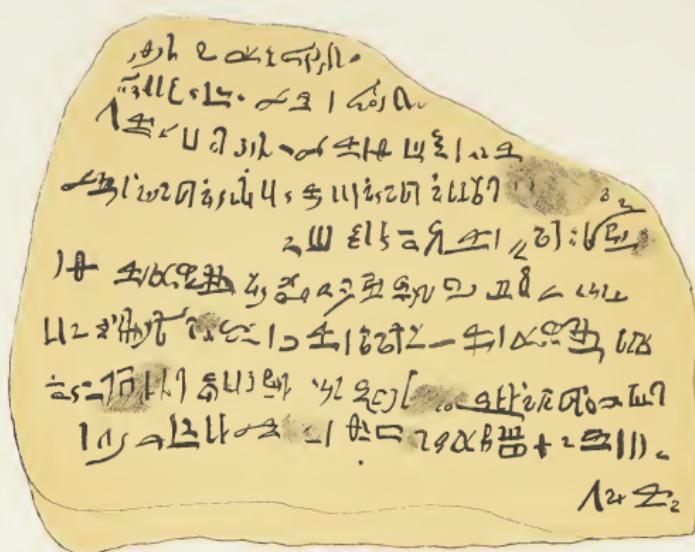


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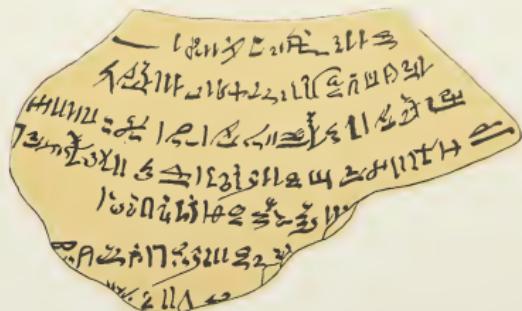
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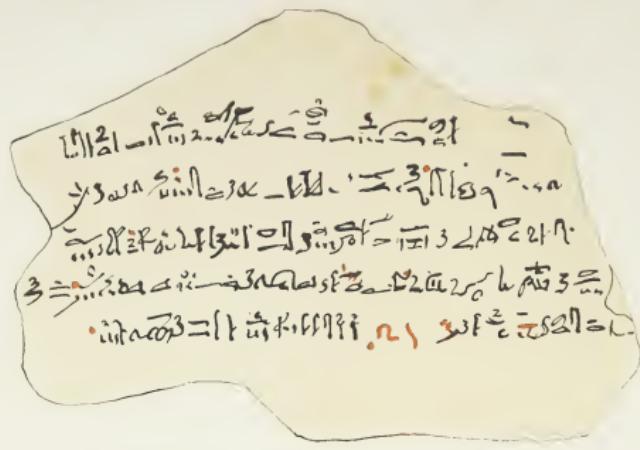


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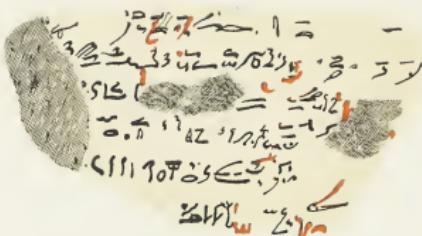


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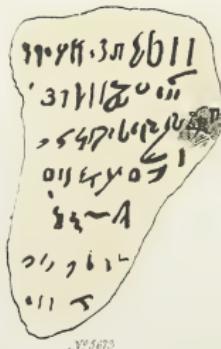




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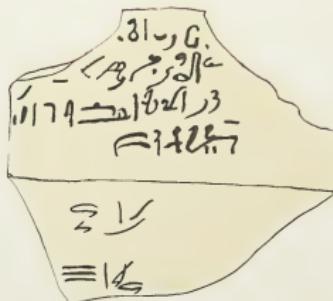
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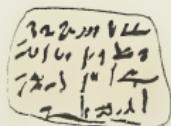
N<sup>o</sup> 5673



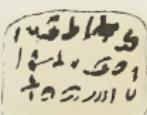
Reverse of N<sup>o</sup> 5673



N<sup>o</sup> 5674

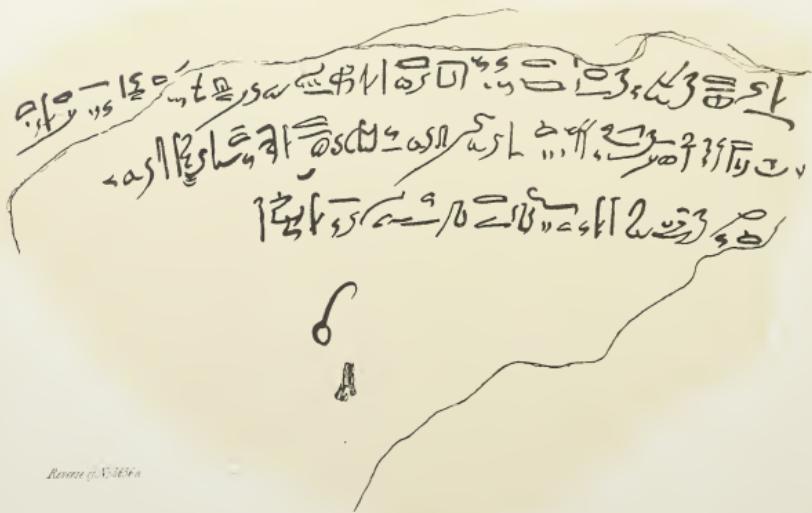
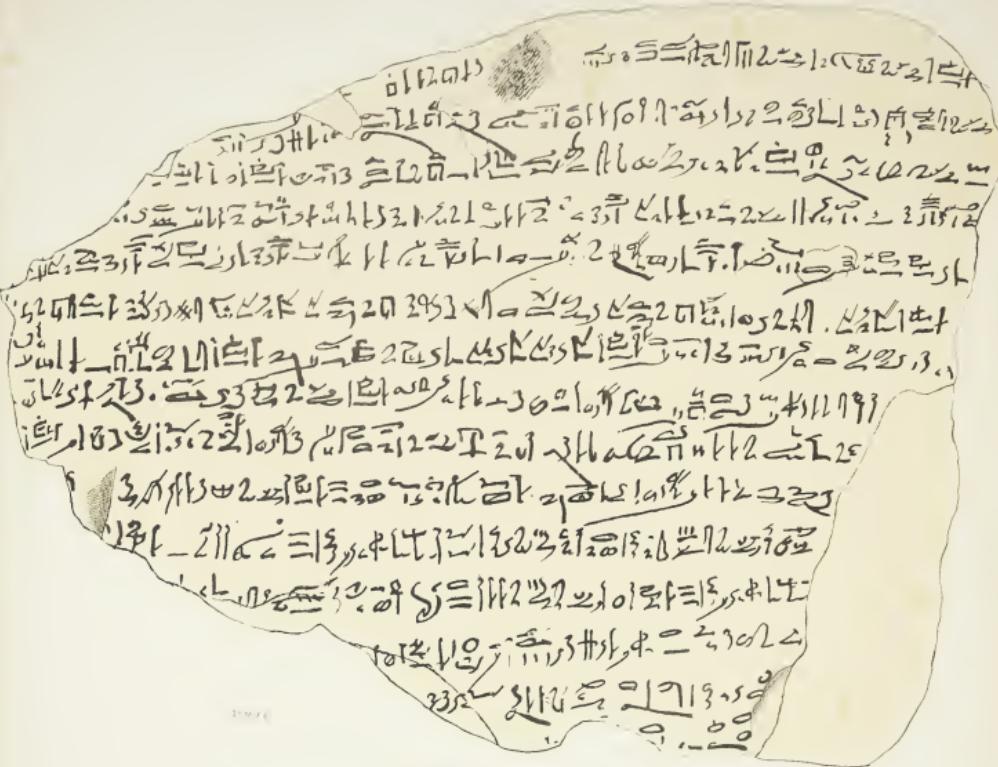


N<sup>o</sup> 5674

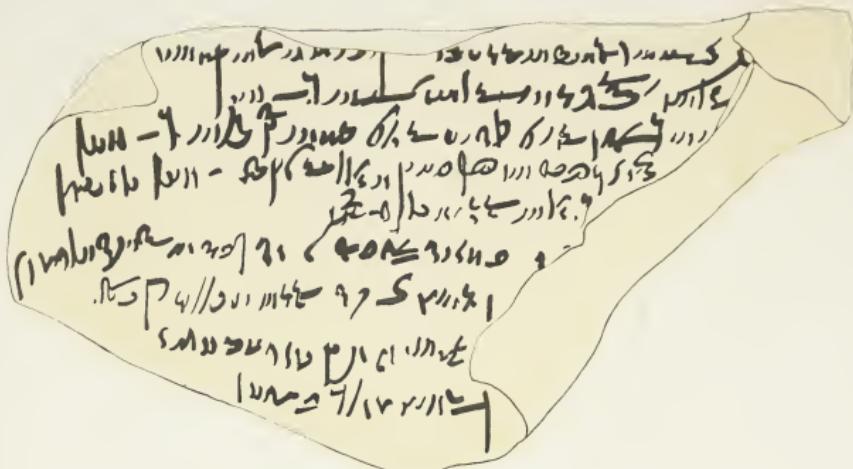


Reverse of N<sup>o</sup> 5676

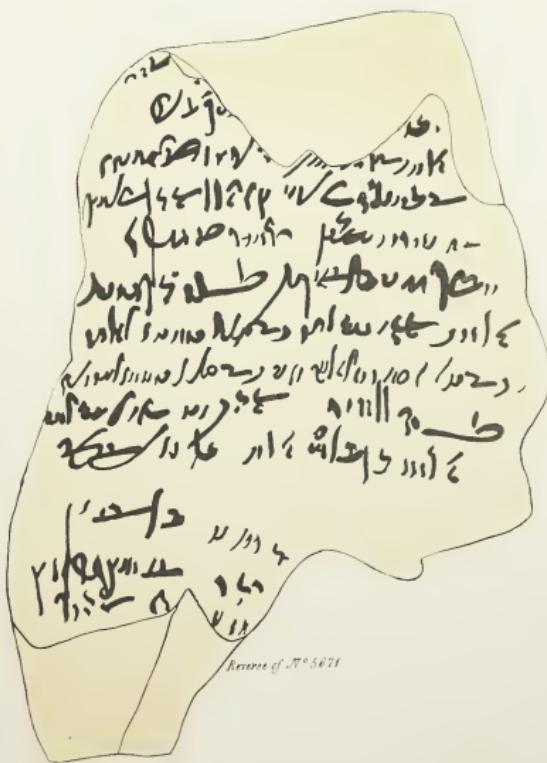






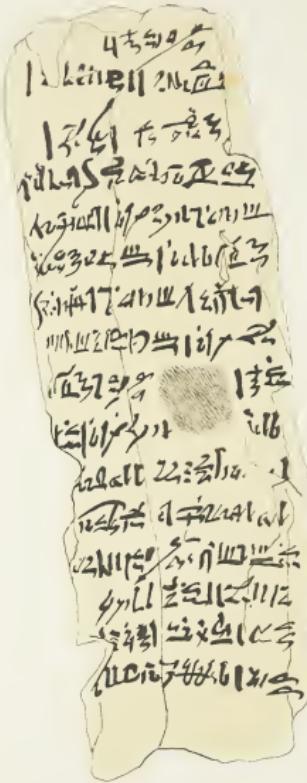
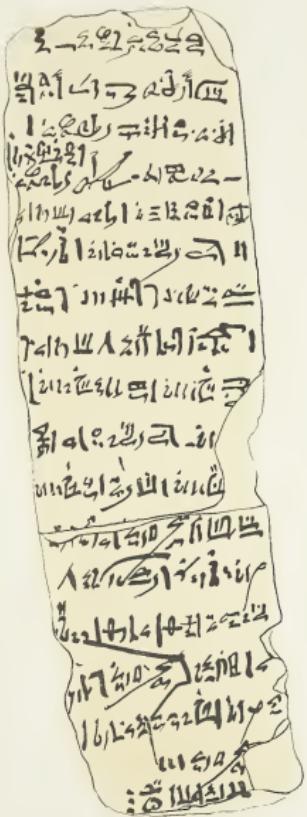


Nº 5674



Reverse of N° 5671





Reverse of 3639a



V. 183















